

38 - Befehlsvereinfachung durch Aliases

- Display all aliases: alias
- Syntax: alias <Aliasname>= "<command>"
- Delete an alias: unalias <Aliasname>
- Empty an alias alias <Aliasname>=

Note: with SuSE distribution, `~/.alias` file is only read if `~/.bashrc` and `~/.profile` files are present.

exercise:

```
> alias rechner="echo hostname"
> rechner
> alias rechner="echo `hostname`"
> rechner
> alias rechner="echo `hostname -i`"
> rechner
```

Combination of Alias and parameters

```
alias <newcommand>=<command>
```

eg.

```
alias kopy="cp"
kopy ~/.bashrc ~/test1
```

Use of other defined aliases inside alias definition

```
alias lt="ls -latr"
alias lstr="lst | less"
```

Systemwide aliases:

as root edit the file `/etc/profile.local`

```
alias up="cd .."
alias h="cd ~; pwd"
alias mflop="mount /floppy"
alias uflop="umount /floppy"
```

Users individual aliases:

as user edit the file `~/.alias`

```
alias xt='xterm -sb -rightbar -bg lightcyan &
alias lsdir="find . -type d -maxdepth 1 | sort"
alias halt="sudo /sbin/halt"
alias reboot="sudo /sbin/reboot"
```

eg. as root: edit the file `/root/.bashrc` and enter:

```
alias mess="tail -f /var/log/messages"
```

To allow root to have all System aliases and Environment variables

copy the following files from `/etc/skel` into `/root`:

```
/etc/skel/.bashrc
/etc/skel/.profile
```

Sequence of priority when a command is issued to bash:

- 1 - Look in **alias** list and user defined functions
- 2 - Look in **inbuilt commands** of bash
- 3 - Look in directories contained in the **PATH** variable